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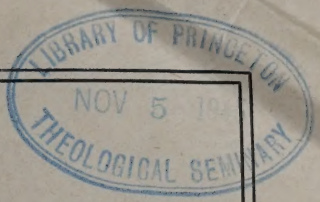

Federal Government

Funds for Education

1942-43 and 1943-44

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Leaflet No. 76

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Federal Security Agency . . . . . Paul V. McNutt, Administrator
U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION . John W. Studebaker, Commissioner

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FOREWORD

BEGINNING with the year 1933–34, compilations have been made and reports issued by the U. S. Office of Education to show the annual amounts of funds provided by the Federal Government for education purposes. For the years 1934 to 1937, inclusive, these reports show the total amounts provided for various education purposes; they do not show, except for certain funds, the allotments to each State. The reports for the years since 1937, however, have been arranged to show by States and Territories the amounts allotted for each of the several specific education purposes.

In the collection of data for this study, officials in the Government agencies concerned with the administration of the various funds have been very helpful. We are appreciative of their continued cooperation, without which this series of reports could not be made.

BESS GOODYKOONTZ,
Assistant U. S. Commissioner of Education.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS FOR EDUCATION 1942-43 AND 1943-44

By Timon Covert

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INTRODUCTION

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT for many years has provided funds for education services which are rendered directly or indirectly by its own agencies or by other agencies which render service for the Federal Government. It also provides funds for distribution to the several States and Territories to assist them with their education programs. Since 1933, emergency funds have been used for education purposes in the several States and Territories.

Funds which the Federal Government uses through its own agencies are provided primarily for projects Nation-wide in scope, or at least more than State-wide. Such funds, of course, cannot be segregated by States.

This report deals principally with funds, regular and emergency, which the Federal Government provides for distribution to the States and Territories for education which can be segregated by States. Data and explanations are included regarding funds distributed to certain States which may be used in part at least for schools and those used by agencies of the Federal Government for education or activities relating thereto.

Every State and the Territory of Alaska have received grants of lands or land script from the Federal Government for education purposes. In most cases these lands or the receipts from their sales serve as permanent sources of yearly incomes for education in the respective States. Although originating in grants from the Federal Government, these lands and permanent funds are maintained by and belong to the States. Therefore, incomes from them for the years under consideration are not included in this report.

For many years the annual allotments of Federal Government funds to the States for education were limited principally to those for education of college grade. Since 1917, however, funds have been provided regularly for vocational education at the secondary school level and, since 1933, emergency funds have been provided for various types of schools or educational services within the respective States.

The funds which were allotted or authorized [1] for various education purposes for each of the years ended June 30, 1943, and June 30, 1944, are tabulated on the following pages. The principal ones of these are

[1] The amount allotted to a given State, i. e., the amounts to which such State is entitled under the law, may not be the exact amount the State receives, for in some cases if the State does not use its entire allotment, an amount equal to the unused portion is deducted from the following year's allotment.

reported according to the specific purposes for which they were provided and analyzed in some detail with reference to their history, development, and legal authorizations. In addition, reports are included to show amounts paid to some, but not all, States for roads and grazing districts and/or schools from certain incomes of the Federal Government. There is also included a report which shows amounts authorized for use by agencies of the Federal Government for education purposes. The funds allotted to the States specifically for education are discussed under two headings—regular and emergency.

REGULARLY RECURRING APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION

Funds which are appropriated year after year by the Federal Government for distribution to the several States and Territories for each of five specific education purposes during the years ended June 30, 1943, and June 30, 1944, are described and listed in this section. They are tabulated so as to show the amount authorized under the law for each purpose. With one exception, the funds are reported in the same order in which they were first provided by the Federal Government for the respective purposes. Accordingly, the first funds listed are those for land-grant institutions.

Land and Money Grants for Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

In 1862 Congress enacted a law which granted 30,000 acres of land from the public domain to the several States on the basis of the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the respective States were entitled. The purpose of these grants was to assist the States in the establishment and maintenance of colleges for the "benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts." A provision of the law being that the moneys [2] derived from the sale of the land in each State shall constitute a perpetual and irreducible fund, the income from which is for the support of its college or colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts. [3]

After the land-grant colleges had become fairly well established with the encouragement and financial assistance from the sale of land allotments, the States experienced much difficulty in supporting them. Consequently, in 1890 a law [4] was enacted which provided for annual grants of funds from the Federal Government for the colleges then operat-

[2] State legislatures were permitted to use 10 percent of the moneys for the purchase of lands for agriculture experimental farms.

[3] The law of 1862 requires that an annual report regarding the condition of each college be made to the Secretary of the Interior. Subsequent laws providing funds for these institutions place the administration of the disbursement under the Secretary of the Interior; this duty was transferred on July 1, 1939, by Presidential order to the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency.

[4] One of the sponsors of the law of 1862 providing grants of land to the States for these colleges was Representative Morrill. The law of 1890 providing money grants was sponsored by the same man, who at that time had become a United States Senator; consequently, this became known as the Second Morrill Act.

TABLE 1.—*Funds provided for the more complete endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, by acts authorizing the allotments*[1]

State or Territory	Amounts[2] appropriated in accordance with—				Total
	Second Morrill Act of 1890	Nelson amendment of 1907	Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935		
			Flat grant	Basis of population	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	$1,275,000	$1,275,000	$980,000	$1,500,000.00	$5,030,000.00
Alabama	25,000	25,000	20,000	32,332.47	102,332.47
Arizona	25,000	25,000	20,000	5,698.05	75,698.05
Arkansas	25,000	25,000	20,000	22,248.29	92,248.29
California	25,000	25,000	20,000	78,833.74	148,833.74
Colorado	25,000	25,000	20,000	12,820.14	82,820.14
Connecticut	25,000	25,000	20,000	19,507.51	89,507.51
Delaware	25,000	25,000	20,000	3,041.61	73,041.61
Florida	25,000	25,000	20,000	21,655.11	91,655.11
Georgia	25,000	25,000	20,000	35,650.94	105,650.94
Idaho	25,000	25,000	20,000	5,990.36	75,990.36
Illinois	25,000	25,000	20,000	90,130.90	106,130.90
Indiana	25,000	25,000	20,000	39,121.30	109,121.30
Iowa	25,000	25,000	20,000	28,969.15	98,969.15
Kansas	25,000	25,000	20,000	20,554.99	90,554.99
Kentucky	25,000	25,000	20,000	32,477.04	102,477.04
Louisiana	25,000	25,000	20,000	26,978.88	96,978.88
Maine	25,000	25,000	20,000	9,669.36	79,669.36
Maryland	25,000	25,000	20,000	20,785.79	90,785.79
Massachusetts	25,000	25,000	20,000	49,266.57	119,266.57
Michigan	25,000	25,000	20,000	59,987.73	129,987.73
Minnesota	25,000	25,000	20,000	31,868.41	101,868.41
Mississippi	25,000	25,000	20,000	24,923.58	94,923.58
Missouri	25,000	25,000	20,000	43,194.22	113,194.22
Montana	25,000	25,000	20,000	6,385.05	76,385.05
Nebraska	25,000	25,000	20,000	15,017.57	85,017.57
Nevada	25,000	25,000	20,000	1,258.25	71,258.25
New Hampshire	25,000	25,000	20,000	5,609.75	75,609.75
New Jersey	25,000	25,000	20,000	47,479.80	117,479.80
New Mexico	25,000	25,000	20,000	6,069.62	76,069.62
New York	25,000	25,000	20,000	153,836.92	223,836.92
North Carolina	25,000	25,000	20,000	40,762.80	110,762.80
North Dakota	25,000	25,000	20,000	7,326.39	77,326.39
Ohio	25,000	25,000	20,000	78,836.31	148,836.31
Oklahoma	25,000	25,000	20,000	26,655.64	96,665.64
Oregon	25,000	25,000	20,000	12,436.51	82,436.51
Pennsylvania	25,000	25,000	20,000	112,990.38	182,990.38
Rhode Island	25,000	25,000	20,000	8,141.40	78,141.40
South Carolina	25,000	25,000	20,000	21,682.40	91,682.40
South Dakota	25,000	25,000	20,000	7,338.09	77,338.09
Tennessee	25,000	25,000	20,000	33,278.40	103,278.40
Texas	25,000	25,000	20,000	73,212.13	143,212.13
Utah	25,000	25,000	20,000	6,280.66	76,280.66
Vermont	25,000	25,000	20,000	4,099.89	74,099.89
Virginia	25,000	25,000	20,000	30,561.32	100,561.32
Washington	25,000	25,000	20,000	19,815.07	89,815.07
West Virginia	25,000	25,000	20,000	21,707.16	91,707.16
Wisconsin	25,000	25,000	20,000	35,809.17	105,809.17
Wyoming	25,000	25,000	20,000	2,861.72	72,861.72
Alaska	25,000	25,000	----------	----------	50,000.00
Hawaii	25,000	25,000	20,000	4,831.46	74,831.46
Puerto Rico	25,000	25,000	----------	----------	50,000.00

[1] Prepared in the Statistical Division, U. S. Office of Education.

[2] Exactly the same amounts apply to the fiscal year 1944.

ive, or which thereafter might be established in accordance with the law of 1862. The law of 1890 provided for an appropriation of $15,000 for the current (1890) year for each State and Territory, with an increase of $1,000 each year over the preceding year for 10 years, after which the annual appropriation was to be $25,000. In 1907 the Federal Government again came to the assistance of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, and a law (known as the Nelson Amendment) was enacted which, beginning with the year 1908, provided an appropriation of $5,000, in addition to the $25,000 provided by the Second Morrill Act, for each State and Territory, with an increase of $5,000 each year over the preceding year for 4 years, after which the annual amount under the Nelson Amendment was to be $25,000. Thus the total amount provided under both acts for each State and Territory was then $50,000; it continued at this figure through the year 1935.

Special acts have been passed extending the benefits of the Second Morrill and Nelson Acts to the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

The Bankhead-Jones Act (1935), the last to provide for annual increases of Federal Government funds for colleges and universities of agriculture and mechanic arts, does not, however, provide continuing annual appropriations, as did the two laws which preceded it, but makes the appropriation contingent upon annual action by Congress. This act provides that $980,000 may be appropriated annually for the 48 States and the Territory of Hawaii, to be distributed in flat grants of $20,000 to each. In addition, the law provided for the appropriation of $500,000 for the second year, $1,000,000 for the third year, and $1,500,000 for the fourth year, and provided that the last of these amounts may be authorized for each succeeding year. But this latter amount is apportioned to the several States and Hawaii in the proportion which the total population of each is to the total population of all the States and Hawaii.

Funds for Agricultural Experiment Stations

Agricultural experiment stations in connection with the land-grant institutions have received aid from the Federal Government since 1887. That year a law, known as the Hatch Act, was passed which provides that an appropriation of $15,000 may be made each year for each State (or Territory), then established or to be established, to "aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and application of agricultural science." The law makes it the duty of the United States Department of Agriculture to coordinate the work of

and to give advice concerning research by the experiment stations. The law also places certain duties upon the recipients of the grants. For example, each such station is required to file annual reports with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury of the United States and to prepare and publish special reports at regular intervals.

The second law (the Adams Act) increasing the amount of Federal aid for the agricultural experiment stations was enacted in 1906. The first year (1906) $5,000 was appropriated under the act for each State (or Territory). The amount increased by $2,000 each year for 5 years. Since then the annual appropriation has been $15,000. By its wording this law appears to provide for continuing appropriations. However, since it is considered as supplementary to the former (Hatch) act which does not provide continuing appropriations, Congress makes annual appropriations for the amounts specified in both acts. The law of 1906 also increased the duties of the United States Department of Agriculture with respect to the administration of the expenditure of the funds.

Nearly two more decades elapsed after the passage of the Adams Act, which had increased the amount of aid from the Federal Government for agricultural experiment station work in each State from $15,000 to $30,000 annually, before additional funds were provided. In 1925 a law (known as the Purnell Act) was passed which authorizes that $60,000 may be appropriated annually for agricultural experiment station work in each State and Territory. This is in addition to funds provided under the two preceding acts. The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the proper administration of the law.

While annual appropriations for the full amounts specified in the three acts have been made for agricultural experiment station work in each State, the Territories have not yet been approved for the entire amount in each case. The amounts which the Territories received for the years 1943 and 1944 in accordance with these three laws or amendments thereto are indicated in table 2.

The Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 is the fourth and last law under which Federal Government funds are provided for agricultural experiment stations. The amounts to be appropriated as for other purposes named in the law, increased annually until 1940. In 1936, the first year the law was in operation, the amount authorized for experiment stations in the 48 States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico was $600,000; in 1937 it was $1,200,000; and it continued to increase at the same rate for 3 more years, when the annual amount became fixed at $3,000,000. These amounts are in addition to the funds appropriated under the earlier laws. Like the provisions of the preceding acts, this one makes the appropriation each year contingent upon an annual appropriation authorization. Unlike the others, however, this one provides that the funds shall be allotted to each State and Territory in the

TABLE 2.—*Allotments of funds for agricultural experiment station work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, by acts authorizing the allotments*[1]

State or Territory	Amounts[2] authorized for apportionment in accordance with—				Total
	Hatch Act of Mar. 2 1887	Adams Act or Mar. 16, 1906	Purnell Act of Feb. 24, 1925	Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	$765,000	$757,500	$2,940,000	[3] $2,463,707.08	[4] $6,926,207.08
Alabama	15,000	15,000	60,000	82,695.12	172,695.12
Arizona	15,000	15,000	60,000	13,285.16	103,285.16
Arkansas	15,000	15,000	60,000	63,983.20	153,983.20
California	15,000	15,000	60,000	81,893.64	171,893.64
Colorado	15,000	15,000	60,000	22,430.96	112,430.96
Connecticut	15,000	15,000	60,000	22,507.32	112,507.32
Delaware	15,000	15,000	60,000	5,189.96	95,189.96
Florida	15,000	15,000	60,000	34,782.16	124,782.16
Georgia	15,000	15,000	60,000	87,522.92	177,522.92
Idaho	15,000	15,000	60,000	14,219.84	104,219.84
Illinois	15,000	15,000	60,000	86,736.52	176,736.52
Indiana	15,000	15,000	60,000	62,900.44	152,900.44
Iowa	15,000	15,000	60,000	64,854.64	154,854.64
Kansas	15,000	15,000	60,000	50,050.96	140,050.96
Kentucky	15,000	15,000	60,000	81,533.32	171,533.32
Louisiana	15,000	15,000	60,000	56,502.80	146,502.80
Maine	15,000	15,000	60,000	20,692.16	110,692.16
Maryland	15,000	15,000	60,000	30,259.72	120,259.72
Massachusetts	15,000	15,000	60,000	18,674.92	108,674.92
Michigan	15,000	15,000	60,000	73,566.60	163,566.60
Minnesota	15,000	15,000	60,000	57,269.04	147,269.04
Mississippi	15,000	15,000	60,000	72,651.40	162,651.40
Missouri	15,000	15,000	60,000	76,967.80	166,967.80
Montana	15,000	15,000	60,000	15,503.16	105,503.16
Nebraska	15,000	15,000	60,000	38,776.60	128,776.60
Nevada	15,000	15,000	60,000	2,734.64	92,734.64
New Hampshire	15,000	15,000	60,000	8,507.20	98,507.40
New Jersey	15,000	15,000	60,000	31,260.32	121,260.32
New Mexico	15,000	15,000	60,000	14,516.00	104,516.00
New York	15,000	15,000	60,000	94,478.24	184,478.24
North Carolina	15,000	15,000	60,000	106,085.56	196,085.56
North Dakota	15,000	15,000	60,000	24,675.76	114,675.76
Ohio	15,000	15,000	60,000	93,717.64	183,717.64
Oklahoma	15,000	15,000	60,000	68,450.84	158,450.84
Oregon	15,000	15,000	60,000	22,780.32	112,790.32
Pennsylvania	15,000	15,000	60,000	135,322.64	225,322.64
Rhode Island	15,000	15,000	60,000	2,449.04	92,449.04
South Carolina	15,000	15,000	60,000	59,464.96	149,464.96
South Dakota	15,000	15,000	60,000	24,432.44	114,432.44
Tennessee	15,000	15,000	60,000	77,136.04	167,136.04
Texas	15,000	15,000	60,000	149,364.76	239,364.76
Utah	15,000	15,000	60,000	10,503.68	100,503.68
Vermont	15,000	15,000	60,000	10,471.60	100,471.60
Virginia	15,000	15,000	60,000	71,144.56	161,144.56
Washington	15,000	15,000	60,000	33,254.64	123,254.64
West Virginia	15,000	15,000	60,000	55,859.16	145,859.16
Wisconsin	15,000	15,000	60,000	60,224.88	150,224.88
Wyoming	15,000	15,000	60,000	6,759.52	96,759.52
Alaska	15,000	7,500	2,500	[5] 2,252.44	[6] 27,252.44
Hawaii	15,000	15,000	37,500	[5] 9,186.40	[6] 76,686.40
Puerto Rico	15,000	15,000	20,000	[5] 53,213.24	[6] 103,213.24

[1] Computed by Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
[2] With exceptions noted, exactly same amounts apply in fiscal year 1944.
[3] Amount in 1944 was $2,538,707.08.
[4] The total in 1944 was $7,001,207.08.
[5] Alaska received $15,000 in 1944; Hawaii, $60,000; and Puerto Rico, $60,000.
[6] Alaska received $39,752.44 in 1944; Hawaii, $99,186.40; and Puerto Rico, $143,213.24.

same proportion that the rural population of each is to the total rural population of the entire 48 States and 3 Territories. Furthermore, it provides that no allotment or payment of funds shall be made to a given State or Territory in excess of the amount said State or Territory makes available from its own funds for experiment station work.

Funds for Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service

The first legislation authorizing cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States and the United States Department of Agriculture was the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 which became operative the following year. This law provides for permanent or continuing annual appropriations [5] of $10,000 for each State and $4,100,000 for allotment to the 48 States in the proportion which the rural population of each is to the total rural population of all the States. The allotments are made under the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the States are required to provide an amount each year equal to their respective shares of the $4,100,000.

A law known as the Capper-Ketcham Act, was passed in 1928 "to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States". This law provides that an annual appropriation of $98,000 may be made each year for the purpose of paying the expenses of the cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, to be allotted in equal amounts to the 48 States and the Territory of Hawaii. [6] In addition, it provides that $500,000 may be appropriated annually to be allotted, subject to the same conditions and limitations, with certain exceptions, as are the additional amounts appropriated under the original Smith-Lever Act. In order to participate, each State is required to provide an amount each year equal to its share of the $500,000.

Under a law known as the Clark-McNary Act, passed in 1924, an amount, not to exceed $100,000, may be appropriated annually to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with "appropriate officials of the various States, or in his discretion, with other suitable agencies, to assist the owners of farms in establishing, improving, and renewing wood lots, shelterbelts, windbreaks and other valuable forest growths, and in growing and renewing useful timber crops: Provided, that except for preliminary investigations, the amount expended by the Federal Government under this section in cooperation with any State or other cooperating agency during any fiscal year shall not exceed the amount expended by the State or other cooperating agency for the same purpose during the same fiscal year." Funds totaling $58,530 were allotted to 35

[5] The full amount of $4,100,000 was not provided until the year 1923. Beginning with $800,000 in 1916, the annual amounts increased by $500,000 over a period of 7 years.

[6] A special law extends the benefits of such aid to Alaska.

States and to Puerto Rico for this purpose during the fiscal year 1943 and $58,480 to 36 States and Puerto Rico during 1944.

For some time previous to 1940, funds to supplement those authorized by the Smith-Lever Act were provided in the annual Appropriation Acts for the Department of Agriculture and allotted on exactly the same basis. Since 1939 no such "Supplementary Cooperative" funds have been provided. For each of the 3 years, 1940, 1941, and 1942, however, funds were provided for allotment to assist with "Further development" of agricultural extension work where considered necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture. No funds for this particular supplementary purpose were provided for 1943 or 1944.

From time to time other funds have been provided in the annual Appropriation Acts for the Department of Agriculture for helping with the expense of agricultural cooperative extension work of a somewhat different nature. This work is designated "Additional Cooperative Extension Service" and the expense for which the funds are used includes that for salaries of specialists in economics and marketing. Allotments are made to the States and the Territory of Hawaii and in such amounts as the Secretary may deem necessary. In 1943 and again in 1944, 24 States and Hawaii received allotments of such funds totaling $550,000.

The Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935, authorizes that funds for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics may be appropriated annually. Beginning with $8,000,000 for this purpose the first year, 1936, the law provided for an increase of $1,000,000 each year until the amount was $12,000,000. Accordingly, the amount was $12,000,000 for each of the 2 years, covered by this report, plus $100,000 by special enactment, for Puerto Rico in 1943, and $140,000 in 1944. Of the amount provided each year, $980,000 is paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in equal shares. The remainder is paid to each State and to Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the 48 States and Hawaii. The States and the Territory of Hawaii are not required to raise funds of their own to match those provided by the Federal Government for cooperative agricultural extension work under the Bankhead-Jones Act. However, the allotment of funds under this act to any State or Hawaii for extension work is made only if such State or Territory has complied with the provisions of other acts which do require that the Federal Government funds for agricultural extension work be matched by State or Territorial funds.

The law known as the Norris-Doxey Act, which was approved May 18, 1937, authorizes that funds not to exceed $2,500,000 for cooperative farm forestry may be appropriated annually. Allotments are made

TABLE 3.—*Allotments of funds for cooperative agricultural extension work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, by acts authorizing the allotments*

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for apportionment in accordance with[1]—						Total
	Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914	Capper-Ketcham Act of May 22, 1928	Clark-McNary Act of June 7, 1924	Additional cooperative [2]	Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935	Norris-Doxey Act of May 18, 1937	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	$4,718,660.06	$1,490,000.00	$58,530	$555,000.00	$12,100,000.00	$34,760	$18,956,950.06
Alabama	151,596.66	37,220.03	1,620	3,724.15	502,475.28	1,620	698,256.12
Arizona	33,296.96	22,833.22			61,113.21		117,243.39
Arkansas	118,683.61	33,217.36		6,949.16	419,860.17	1,620	580,330.30
California	153,609.36	37,464.80	1,620		260,837.46		453,531.62
Colorado	48,141.19	24,638.47	1,260	27,395.83	110,836.10		212,271.59
Connecticut	49,469.04	24,799,96	1,620		57,650.95		133,539.95
Delaware	19,101.13	21,106.82			36,515.26		76,723.21
Florida	70,994.31	27,417.72	1,620		129,651.51		229,683.54
Georgia	156,817.49	37,854.95	1,620	26,432.70	511,293.31	1,620	735,638.45
Idaho	34,936.02	23,032.55	1,620	3,445.51	92,773.63	990	156,797.71
Illinois	159,515.89	38,183.11	1,620	10,736.90	371,653.23	1,620	583,329.13
Indiana	120,302.76	33,414.27	1,620		313,278.64		468,615.67
Iowa	114,139.96	32,664.80	1,620	28,020.63	354,375.33	1,620	532,440.72
Kansas	84,993.69	29,120.22		50,228.73	238,032.79	1,620	403,995.43
Kentucky	152,977.52	37,387.96	1,620		473,004.01		664,989.49
Louisiana	109,083.79	32,049.90	1,620		326,764.51		469,518.20
Maine	46,109.22	24,391.36	1,620	2,216.53	83,322.64		157,659.73
Maryland	63,063.69	26,453.25			108,235.27	1,620	199,372.21
Massachusetts	42,748.46	23,982.65	1,620		72,883.76		141,234.87
Michigan	139,007.00	35,688.96	1,620		332,829.40	1,620	510,765.36
Minnesota	110,427.47	32,213.31	1,620		348,555.43	1,620	494,436.21
Mississippi	135,402.66	35,250.62	1,620		524,051.38	1,620	697,944.66
Missouri	140,634.88	35,886.93		1,686.98	424,282.66	1,620	604,111.45
Montana	34,918.54	23,030.42	800	32,217.74	83,243.96		174,210.66
Nebraska	67,417.76	26,982.76	1,620	49,781.81	198,975.81		344,778.14
Nevada	14,795.47	20,583.19		11,955.08	25,698.11	1,100	79,231.85
New Hampshire	24,918.64	21,814.30	1,620	1,134.54	45,320.00		94,807.48
New Jersey	64,818.34	26,666.64	1,620	8,153.60	71,390.79		172,649.37
New Mexico	35,455.41	23,095.71			84,068.40		142,619.52
New York	175,677.81	40,148.61	1,620		282,400.98	1,620	501,467.40
North Carolina	196,032.50	42,624.01	1,620		616,134.72		172,649.37
North Dakota	46,527.70	24,442.25	1,260	38,705.53	137,807.12		248,742.60
Ohio	174,344.00	39,986.40	1,620		411,078.06		627,028.46
Oklahoma	114,335.77	32,688.61		51,344.98	354,232.35	1,620	554,221.71
Oregon	49,965.31	24,860.31			112,951.25		187,776.87
Pennsylvania	247,302.93	48,859.18	1,260		348,623.69		646,045.80
Rhode Island	14,294.63	20,522.28			26,217.56		61,034.47
South Carolina	112,682.90	32,487.60	1,620	2,352.22	349,274.61	1,620	500,037.33
South Dakota	44,727.29	24,223.30		59,839.87	130,397.99	1,620	260,808.45
Tennessee	145,266.42	36,450.19	1,620		478,227.94		661,564.55
Texas	260,920.43	50,515.24	1,620	82,238.79	795,775.47		1,191,069.93
Utah	27,534.10	22,132.38	1,080	13,607.42	57,596.34		121,950.24
Vermont	26,902.05	22,055.51	1,620	5,453.81	58,269.54		114,300.91
Virginia	134,126.66	35,095.44	1,620		374,361.83	1,620	546,823.93
Washington	68,315.60	27,091.95	1,620		142,282.78		239,310.33
West Virginia	107,955.11	31,912.64			211,331.54	1,620	352,819.29
Wisconsin	114,455.52	32,703.17	1,620	1,214.93	337,178.24	1,620	488,791.86
Wyoming	21,256.35	21,368.92	1,260	19,571.91	46,185.03		109,642.21
Alaska	13,930.00	10,000.00					23,950.00
Hawaii	21,394.87	21,385.77		16,950.65	66,669.96	1,620	127,691.25
Puerto Rico	103,315.19		1,620		100,000.00		204,935.19
Reserve			3,010			1,790	4,800.00

[1] Computations made by the Division of Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[2] Amount authorized in appropriation act to provide additional funds for extension work considered necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

TABLE 4.—*Allotments of funds for cooperative agricultural extension work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, by acts authorizing the allotments*

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for apportionment in accordance with [1] — Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914	Capper-Ketcham Act of May 22, 1928	Clark-McNary Act of June 7, 1924	Additional cooperative [2]	Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935	Norris-Doxey Act of May 18, 1937	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	$4,718,660.06	$1,490,000.00	$58,530.00	$555,000.00	$12,140,000.00	$34,760.00	$18,996,950.06
Alabama	151,596.66	37,220.03	1,620.00	3,724.15	502,475.28	1,620.00	698,256.12
Arizona	33,296.96	22,833.22			61,113.21		117,243.39
Arkansas	118,683.61	33,217.36		6,949.16	419,860.17	1,620.00	580,330.30
California	153,609.36	37,464.80	1,620.00		260,837.46		453,531.62
Colorado	48,141.19	24,638.47	1,260.00	27,395.83	110,836.10		212,271.59
Connecticut	49,469.04	24,799.96	1,620.00		57,650.95		133,539.95
Delaware	19,101.13	21,106.82			36,515.26		76,723.21
Florida	70,994.31	27,417.72	1,620.00		129,651.51		229,683.54
Georgia	156,817.49	37,854.95	1,620.00	26,432.70	511,293.31	1,620.00	735,638.45
Idaho	34,936.02	23,032.55	1,620.00	3,445.51	92,773.63	990.00	156,797.71
Illinois	159,515.89	38,183.11	1,620.00	10,736.90	371,653.23	1,620.00	583,329.13
Indiana	120,302.76	33,414.27	1,620.00		313,278.64		468,615.67
Iowa	114,139.96	32,664.80	1,620.00	28,020.63	354,375.33	1,620.00	532,440.72
Kansas	84,993.69	29,120.22		50,228.73	238,032.79	1,620.00	403,995.43
Kentucky	152,977.52	37,387.96	1,620.00		473,004.01		664,989.49
Louisiana	109,083.79	32,049.90	1,620.00		326,764.51		469,518.20
Maine	46,109.22	24,391.36	1,620.00	2,216.53	83,322.64		157,659.75
Maryland	63,063.69	26,453.25			108,235.27	1,620.00	199,372.21
Massachusetts	42,748.46	23,982.65	1,620.00		72,883.76		141,234.87
Michigan	139,007.00	35,688.96	1,620.00		332,829.40	1,620.00	510,765.36
Minnesota	110,427.47	32,213.31	1,620.00		348,555.43	1,620.00	494,436.21
Mississippi	135,402.66	35,250.62	1,620.00		524,051.38	1,620.00	697,944.66
Missouri	140,634.88	35,886.93		1,686.98	424,282.66	1,620.00	604,111.45
Montana	34,918.54	23,030.42	1,260.00	32,217.74	83,243.97		174,670.66
Nebraska	67,417.76	26,982.76	1,620.00	49,781.81	198,975.81		344,778.14
Nevada	14,795.47	20,585.19		11,955.08	25,698.11	1,200.00	74,231.85
New Hampshire	24,918.64	21,814.30	1,620.00	1,134.54	45,320.00		94,807.48
New Jersey	64,818.34	26,666.64	1,620.00	8,153.60	71,390.79		172,649.37
New Mexico	35,455.41	23,095.71			84,068.40		142,619.52
New York	175,677.81	40,148.61	1,620.00		282,400.98	1,620.00	501,467.40
North Carolina	196,032.50	42,624.01	1,620.00		616,134.72		856,411.23
North Dakota	46,527.70	24,442.25	1,260.00	38,705.53	137,807.12		248,742.60
Ohio	174,344.00	39,986.40	1,620.00		411,078.06		627,028.46
Oklahoma	114,335.77	32,688.61		51,344.98	354,232.35	1,620.00	554,221.71
Oregon	49,965.31	24,860.31			112,951.25		187,776.87
Pennsylvania	247,302.93	48,859.18	1,260.00		348,623.69		646,045.80
Rhode Island	14,294.63	20,522.28			26,217.56		61,034.47
South Carolina	112,682.90	32,487.60	1,620.00	2,352.22	349,274.61	1,620.00	500,037.33
South Dakota	44,727.29	24,223.30		59,839.87	130,397.99	1,620.00	260,808.45
Tennessee	145,266.42	36,450.19	1,620.00		478,227.94		661,564.55
Texas	260,920.43	50,515.24	1,620.00	82,238.79	795,775.47		1,191,069.93
Utah	27,534.10	22,132.38	1,260.00	13,607.42	57,596.34		122,130.24
Vermont	26,902.05	22,055.51	1,620.00	5,453.81	58,269.54		114,300.91
Virginia	134,126.66	35,095.44	1,620.00		374,361.83	1,620.00	546,823.93
Washington	68,315.60	27,091.95	1,620.00		142,282.78		239,310.33
West Virginia	107,955.11	31,912.64			211,331.54	1,620.00	352,819.29
Wisconsin	114,455.52	32,703.17	1,620.00	1,214.93	337,178.24	1,620.00	488,791.86
Wyoming	21,256.35	21,368.92	1,260.00	19,571.91	46,185.03		109,642.21
Alaska	13,950.00	10,000.00					23,950.00
Hawaii	21,394.87	21,385.77		16,590.65	66,699.96	1,260.00	127,331.25
Puerto Rico	103,315.19		1,620.00		140,000.00		244,935.19
Reserve			2,370.00			2,150.00	4,520.00

[1] Computations made by the Division of Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[2] Amount authorized in appropriation act to provide additional funds for extension work considered necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

from such funds by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several States and Territories for the purpose of assisting the land-grant colleges in teaching the benefits to be derived from and in promoting the planting of forest trees and shrubs on farms. The appropriations under this law for each of the 2 years 1943 and 1944 when 20 States and 1 Territory received allotments of funds, totaled $34,760.

Funds for Vocational Education Below College Grade, Including the Training of Teachers to Conduct Such Education

The use of Federal Government funds for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1943 and June 30, 1944, was authorized for vocational education in each of the 48 States by provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of February 23, 1917; by appropriations for these years under the terms of 2 special laws extending the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act to the Territory of Hawaii and the Island of Puerto Rico; and by provisions of the George-Deen Act of June 8, 1936, to each of the 48 States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the Island of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

A provision of the Smith-Hughes Act requires the expenditure of State, local, or State and local funds combined in amount at least equal to the total amount of Federal Government funds expended in the State. A similar provision of the George-Deen Act requires [7] the expenditure of State, local, or State and local funds combined equal to 50 percent of the amount of Federal funds annually until the close of the year ended June 30, 1942; after that year such requirement will increase 10 percent annually until it will have reached 100 percent.

The Smith-Hughes Act provides for continuing or permanent appropriations. The amount available for annual allotment to the 48 States on the basis of population under this act is $7,000,000 divided and allotted as follows: $3,000,000 for salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects allotted to the States in the proportion which the rural population of each is to the total rural population in the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding United States Census; $3,000,000 for salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects allotted to the States in the proportion which the urban population of each is to the total urban population in the United States; and $1,000,000 for cooperation with the States in the training of teachers allotted to the States in the proportion which the population of each is to the total population of the United States. The act also provides that the additional sums of $27,000, $50,000, and $90,000 may be used each year to guarantee a minimum allotment of $10,000 to each State for each of these three purposes, respectively.

[7] The States and Territories are required to match, dollar for dollar, the funds provided by this act to assist them in preparing teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural, trade and industrial, and home economics subject.

Contingent upon annual appropriations, the benefits of the Smith-Hughes Act extend to the Territory of Hawaii by a law of 1924 and to Puerto Rico by a law of 1931. The former law authorizes that in accordance with the terms of the Smith-Hughes Act, $30,000 may be appropriated annually for Hawaii, and the latter that $105,000 may be appropriated annually for Puerto Rico.

Beginning with 1930 and extending through 8 years, appropriations for the further development of vocational education were made to supplement the funds which are appropriated annually under the Smith-Hughes Act. These supplementary appropriations were authorized by the George-Reed Act of 1929 and the George-Ellzey Act of 1934; a third law, the George-Deen Act of 1936, now provides for additional funds for the further development of vocational education. It became operative with the year beginning July 1, 1937, but is not limited to a certain number of years, as were its two predecessors.

The George-Deen Act provides that an annual appropriation of $14,200,000 may be made for distribution to the States and Territories, according to certain population figures for five specific education purposes and, in addition, an appropriation of $283,000 to guarantee certain minimum amounts for all States and Territories. By the terms of the act, the $14,200,000 shall be apportioned to the States and Territories as follows: $4,000,000 for instruction in agricultural subjects, in the proportion that the farm population of each State or Territory is to the total farm population of the Nation; $4,000,000 for instruction in home economics subjects, in the proportion that the rural population of each is to the total rural population; $4,000,000 for instruction in trade and industrial subjects, in the proportion that the nonfarm population of each is to the total nonfarm population; and $1,200,000 for instruction and teacher training in distributive subjects and $1,000,000 for teacher training in agriculture, home economics, and trade and industrial subjects, in the proportion that the total population of each State and Territory is to the total population of the Nation. The additional amount of $283,000 is provided to guarantee that no State or Territory owing to limited population will receive less than $20,000 for instruction in each of the three subjects—agriculture, home economics, and trade and industry, and that none will receive less than $10,000 for instruction and teacher training in distributive occupation subjects or for teacher training in agriculture, home economics, and trade and industrial subjects.

Funds for Vocational Rehabilitation

Federal Government funds for the purpose of cooperating with the several States in the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry were provided for the first time under provisions of a law en-

TABLE 5.—*Funds allotted to the States and Territories for Vocational Education of the types indicated below college grade for each of the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1943 and June 30, 1944, by acts authorizing the allotments* [1]

State, Territory or District of Columbia	Amounts allotted under terms of Smith-Hughes Act of 1917				Amounts allotted under terms of George-Deen Act of 1936						Grand total
	Agriculture [2]	Trade, industry and home economics	Teacher training	Total	Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics	Distributive occupations	Teacher training	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	$3,058,452.99	$3,111,913.15	$1,114,755.89	$7,285,122.03	$4,066,465.00	$4,056,857.50	$4,051,677.50	$1,254,000.00	$1,054,000.00	$14,483,000.00	$21,768,122.03
Alabama	103,607.31	34,812.93	21,624.64	160,044.88	165,719.16	57,301.14	132,551.46	24,372.90	19,772.84	399,717.50	559,762.38
Arizona	17,046.56	10,000.00	10,000.00	37,046.56	20,000.00	20,000.00	21,808.75	10,000.00	10,000.00	81,808.75	118,855.31
Arkansas	79,524.59	17,566.69	14,880.11	111,971.39	137,342.77	32,163.70	101,740.90	16,771.22	13,605.87	301,624.46	413,595.85
California	105,080.02	199,385.48	52,725.66	357,191.16	82,722.13	239,874.84	134,435.59	59,426.54	48,210.56	564,669.66	921,860.82
Colorado	27,908.18	24,027.30	10,000.00	61,935.48	31,200.11	33,477.04	35,704.72	10,000.00	10,000.00	120,381.87	182,317.35
Connecticut	28,879.79	47,104.90	13,047.03	89,031.72	20,000.00	61,706.79	36,947.76	14,705.18	11,929.77	145,289.50	234,321.22
Delaware	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00
Florida	44,629.98	42,534.53	14,483.39	101,647.90	37,662.77	61,235.35	57,097.99	16,324.08	13,243.13	185,563.32	287,211.22
Georgia	107,427.43	43,674.04	23,844.09	174,945.56	168,747.95	67,539.82	137,438.78	26,874.42	21,802.23	422,403.20	597,348.76
Idaho	18,245.86	10,000.00	10,000.00	38,245.86	24,996.07	20,000.00	23,343.10	10,000.00	10,000.00	88,339.17	126,585.03
Illinois	109,401.87	236,290.75	60,281.44	405,974.06	120,784.80	266,080.59	139,964.81	67,942.58	55,119.31	649,892.09	1,055,866.15
Indiana	80,709.33	76,777.24	26,165.15	183,651.72	100,734.47	100,434.53	103,256.61	29,490.46	23,924.53	357,840.60	541,492.32
Iowa	76,199.97	44,097.97	19,375.18	139,673.12	114,850.24	61,823.17	97,487.49	21,837.56	17,716.01	313,714.47	453,387.59
Kansas	54,873.43	30,664.37	13,747.66	99,285.46	74,889.25	45,924.72	70,203.09	15,494.84	12,570.39	219,082.29	318,367.75
Kentucky	104,617.70	34,543.92	21,721.32	160,882.94	155,596.46	60,943.55	133,844.11	24,481.87	19,861.24	394,727.23	555,610.17
Louisiana	72,500.33	39,876.53	18,044.03	130,420.89	105,366.56	58,072.27	92,754.31	20,337.24	16,498.85	293,029.23	423,450.12
Maine	26,421.38	13,952.85	10,000.00	50,374.23	21,749.87	25,804.99	33,802.56	10,000.00	10,000.00	101,357.42	151,731.65
Maryland	38,827.09	43,940.16	13,901.97	96,669.22	30,306.79	60,598.72	49,673.98	15,668.77	12,711.49	168,959.75	265,628.97
Massachusetts	23,962.29	156,973.05	32,950.51	213,885.85	20,000.00	160,360.12	30,656.49	37,138.18	30,128.84	278,283.63	492,169.48
Michigan	94,395.37	140,516.74	40,121.05	275,033.16	107,449.71	168,658.56	120,766.03	45,220.02	36,685.33	478,779.65	753,812.81
Minnesota	73,483.52	56,538.22	21,314.26	151,336.00	112,851.24	72,216.39	94,012.16	24,023.08	19,489.04	322,591.91	473,927.91
Mississippi	91,758.05	17,606.23	16,669.41	126,033.69	173,130.06	30,024.12	117,391.93	18,787.92	15,241.95	354,575.98	480,609.67
Missouri	95,586.50	79,745.65	28,889.20	204,221.35	138,861.80	102,275.35	122,289.92	32,560.72	26,415.31	422,403.10	626,624.45
Montana	18,233.08	10,000.00	10,000.00	38,233.08	21,722.85	20,000.00	23,326.74	10,000.00	10,000.00	85,049.59	123,282.67

Nebraska	42,013.00	20,911.49	10,044.06	72,968.55	61,474.07	31,445.61	53,749.91	11,320.56	10,000.00	167,990.15	240,958.70
Nevada	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00
New Hampshire	10,916.08	11,519.36	10,000.00	32,435.44	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	112,435.44
New Jersey	40,110.98	138,072.60	31,755.49	209,939.07	20,000.00	154,498.79	51,316.54	35,791.28	29,036.14	290,642.74	500,581.81
New Mexico	18,625.91	10,000.00	10,000.00	38,625.91	22,006.02	20,000.00	23,829.32	10,000.00	10,000.00	85,835.34	124,461.25
New York	121,227.66	454,140.48	102,889.36	678,257.50	90,128.70	490,317.27	155,094.30	115,965.52	94,078.55	945,584.34	1,623,841.84
North Carolina	136,121.34	39,621.76	27,263.01	203,006.11	204,758.57	73,541.54	174,148.73	30,727.86	24,928.38	508,105.08	711,111.19
North Dakota	26,727.59	10,000.00	10,000.00	46,727.59	40,464.04	20,000.00	34,194.31	10,000.00	10,000.00	114,658.35	161,385.94
Ohio	120,251.71	187,619.89	52,727.37	360,598.97	134,326.32	223,798.31	153,845.70	59,428.47	48,212.13	619,610.93	980,209.90
Oklahoma	76,343.25	35,777.75	17,834.53	129,955.53	114,801.13	54,075.90	97,670.80	20,101.12	16,307.29	302,956.24	432,911.77
Oregon	29,242.91	21,624.35	10,000.00	60,867.26	31,926.62	31,957.86	37,412.32	10,000.00	10,000.00	121,296.80	182,164.06
Pennsylvania	173,636.29	267,902.21	75,570.33	517,108.83	112,874.68	345,579.65	222,144.00	85,174.53	69,098.95	834,871.81	1,351,980.64
Rhode Island	10,000.00	26,574.47	10,000.00	46,574.47	20,000.00	26,769.77	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	86,769.77	133,344.24
South Carolina	75,133.83	18,957.72	14,501.64	108,593.19	113,098.26	37,813.81	96,123.51	16,344.64	13,259.81	276,640.03	385,233.22
South Dakota	25,410.21	10,000.00	10,000.00	45,410.21	37,919.17	20,000.00	32,508.90	10,000.00	10,000.00	110,428.07	155,838.28
Tennessee	98,975.43	41,778.64	22,257.28	163,011.35	157,390.76	63,084.71	126,625.59	25,085.95	20,351.30	392,538.31	555,549.66
Texas	183,600.31	118,412.35	48,965.81	350,978.47	266,461.04	163,658.81	234,891.61	55,188.86	44,772.68	764,973.00	1,115,951.47
Utah	12,829.83	12,425.05	10,000.00	35,254.88	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	115,254.88
Vermont	12,367.35	10,000.00	10,000.00	32,367.35	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	112,367.35
Virginia	90,824.39	38,421.93	20,440.05	149,686.37	121,715.14	65,048.76	116,197.44	23,037.77	18,689.69	344,688.80	494,375.17
Washington	42,669.95	37,498.43	13,252.74	93,421.12	42,001.32	53,682.34	54,590.40	14,937.03	12,117.86	177,328.95	270,750.07
West Virginia	71,674.47	21,730.78	14,518.20	107,923.45	65,717.99	52,665.84	91,697.73	16,363.31	13,274.95	239,719.82	347,643.27
Wisconsin	76,430.87	68,294.34	23,949.92	168,675.13	108,943.43	86,714.28	97,782.90	26,993.70	21,898.99	342,333.30	511,008.43
Wyoming	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00
Alaska					20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00
Hawaii [2]	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00
Puerto Rico [2]	30,000.00	60,000.00	15,000.00	105,000.00	133,772.68	30,194.61	87,354.21	16,081.82	13,046.59	280,449.91	385,449.91
District of Columbia					20,000.00	25,493.89	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	85,493.89	85,493.89

[1] Computations made by Research and Statistical Service, Vocational Education Division, U. S. Office of Education.
[2] Amounts in columns 2, 3, 4 and 5 by special authorization.

acted June 2, 1920. That law, provided annual appropriations for 4 years. Similar laws of 1924, 1930, 1932, 1935, and 1944 have provided continuously for annual appropriations for the purpose since the expiration of the first law. A constant requirement which the States have had to meet is that each one spend funds of its own for the purpose equal in amount to those expended in the State by the Federal Government.

Previous to 1943, definite amounts were authorized for appropriation to the 48 States and Puerto Rico. Special acts provided funds for Hawaii and the District of Columbia. A law (P. L. 113, 78th Cong., 1st Sess.) approved July 6, 1943, however, authorizes payment to the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. This provides that payments shall be made on the basis of one-half of the approved expense for vocational rehabilitation. The District of Columbia still receives a special allotment.

The 1943 law provides that, to be approvable, a State plan for vocational rehabilitation shall "designate the State board for vocational

TABLE 6.—*Federal Government funds made available to States and Territories for vocationa rehabilitation, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1943 and June 30, 1944*[1]

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Year		State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Year	
	1943	1944		1943	1944
1	2	3	1	2	3
Total	$3,155,251.43	$5,131,455.78	Total	$3,155,251.43	$5,131,445.78
Alabama	62,495.00	97,342.47	North Carolina	102,411.64	205,811.40
Arizona	10,000.00	27,774.23	North Dakota	18,000.00	32,701.33
Arkansas	45,098.50	97,997.45	Ohio	110,000.00	162,218.72
California	180,000.00	265,483.63	Oklahoma	59,705.60	97,798.76
Colorado	15,276.00	9,239.72	Oregon	23,414.80	31,252.19
Connecticut	54,500.00	94,274.44	Pennsylvania	225,250.00	278,912.55
Delaware	6,125.00	34,835.50	Rhode Island	10,838.38	27,525.54
Florida	56,200.00	104,622.11	South Carolina	46,353.74	109,011.66
Georgia	157,464.55	266,224.03	South Dakota	7,000.00	9,945.08
Idaho	15,000.00	15,304.32	Tennessee	83,800.00	183,166.87
Illinois	171,977.36	364,144.30	Texas	156,216.75	280,369.11
Indiana	86,995.00	106,210.11	Utah	15,000.00	18,341.09
Iowa	40,400.00	47,889.57	Vermont	14,400.00	36,328.29
Kansas	20,000.00	53,635.56	Virginia	73,248.00	93,354.43
Kentucky	89,000.00	147,155.11	Washington	44,181.12	59,053.94
Louisiana	60,154.02	86,470.69	West Virginia	33,469.00	74,059.88
Maine	17,000.00	40,739.94	Wisconsin	128,457.50	212,953.48
Maryland	27,650.00	47,090.29	Wyoming	7,702.14	9,853.96
Massachusetts	43,000.00	98,209.07			
Michigan	133,752.00	[2]218,500.31	Alaska		
			Hawaii	18,000.00	35,956.21
Minnesota	52,020.96	87,064.06	Puerto Rico	40,165.98	44,438.25
Mississippi	56,200.00	74,882.40			
Missouri	81,323.70	88,254.21	District of Columbia	25,000.00	25,000.00
Montana	22,000.00	28,144.68			
Nebraska	35,000.00	48,886.27			
Nevada	4,900.00	7,854.18			
New Hampshire	9,000.00	22,312.93			
New Jersey	58,469.00	80,512.52			
New Mexico	7,000.00	19,453.94			
New York	289,635.69	422,885.00			

[1] Computations made by Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency.
[2] Includes $2,899.01 certified from fiscal year 1945 appropriations.

education as the sole agency for the administration, supervision, and control of the State plan," excepting any State which provides a special board for administering the rehabilitation of its adult blind persons. Accordingly in 1944, 18 States has such special boards and these boards received funds for this type of rehabilitation.

EMERGENCY FUNDS ALLOTTED TO EDUCATION

The Congress authorized the use of Federal Government funds for a number of different emergency purposes relating to education, or to the welfare of those attending school during the 2 years ended June 30, 1944. These purposes include payment for work of needy students, school building construction, school maintenance, education for children of working mothers, and for war training.

Funds for Needy Persons in High Schools and Colleges

The National Youth Administration, as a part of the Federal Security Agency, carried on the program of extending financial assistance to needy young persons during the fiscal year 1943; during 1944, it had an allotment of funds for closing its activities, but not for payment to students as previously. Students were paid during 1943 for work performed on their respective school campuses. The allotment of funds for such purpose are indicated in table 7.

Funds for National Defense and War Training

In June 1940, legislation was enacted (P. L. 668, 76th Cong., 2d Sess.) authorizing the use of Federal Government funds for defense training in secondary schools. Similar enactments made later that year provided for additional appropriations in secondary schools and also for such training at the college level. The first of these laws authorized an appropriation of $15,000,000 specifying, in part, as follows:

> . . . for payment to States, subdivisions thereof, and other public authorities . . . for the cost of courses of less than college grade, provided by such agencies in vocational schools pursuant to plans submitted by such agencies and approved by the United States Commissioner of Education, which plans shall include courses supplementary to employment in occupations essential to the national defense and preemployment refresher courses for workers preparing for such occupations. . . .

The second law (P. L. 812, 76th Cong., 3d Sess.) authorizing the use of Federal Government funds for the "education and training of defense workers" was enacted later the same year. This law authorized an appropriation of $60,500,000 and expanded the purpose for which the funds could be used to include courses for out-of-school youth and for those in colleges studying engineering.

TABLE 7.—*Allotments of Federal Government funds for National Youth Administration student-aid program for the period [1] July 1, 1942, through May 1943 [2]*

State or District of Columbia	Allotments for students in—			State or District of Columbia	Allotments for students in—		
	High schools	Colleges and universities	Total		High schools	Colleges and universities	Total
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Total	$2,019,856	$3,809,523	$5,829,379	Total	$2,019,856	$3,809,523	$5,829,379
Alabama	111,489	82,138	193,627	Nevada	525	2,646	3,171
Arizona	4,732	19,887	24,619	New Hampshire	3,688	15,029	18,717
Arkansas	47,104	35,137	82,241	New Jersey	19,475	50,202	69,677
California	43,837	190,412	234,249	New Mexico	13,025	11,075	24,100
Colorado	25,782	48,431	74,213	New York	157,273	350,008	507,281
Connecticut	5,423	33,809	39,232	North Carolina	44,110	119,589	163,699
Delaware	2,126	7,292	9,418	North Dakota	23,989	23,767	47,756
Florida	38,252	48,920	87,172	Ohio	72,794	172,403	245,197
Georgia	93,694	82,961	176,655	Oklahoma	59,181	93,378	152,559
Idaho	9,200	12,070	21,270	Oregon	7,317	35,177	42,494
Illinois	95,738	247,831	343,569	Pennsylvania	95,987	254,511	350,498
Indiana	38,480	89,654	128,134	Rhode Island	2,887	17,369	20,255
Iowa	29,686	106,787	136,473	South Carolina	62,215	70,373	132,588
Kansas	34,049	67,543	101,592	South Dakota	35,087	24,446	59,533
Kentucky	67,723	61,674	129,397	Tennessee	82,969	82,874	165,843
Louisiana	68,495	97,694	166,189	Texas	148,580	258,984	407,564
Maine	8,442	19,608	28,050	Utah	10,154	29,926	40,080
Maryland	7,837	34,016	41,853	Vermont	4,289	14,794	19,083
Massachusetts	21,796	111,242	133,038	Virginia	42,307	84,970	127,277
Michigan	57,657	146,320	203,977	Washington	10,117	42,311	52,428
Minnesota	47,769	91,417	139,186	West Virginia	41,875	37,200	79,075
Mississippi	71,469	59,966	131,435	Wisconsin	46,549	116,954	163,503
Missouri	54,491	110,066	164,557	Wyoming	4,856	7,107	11,963
Montana	13,309	20,201	33,510				
Nebraska	28,449	41,845	70,294	District of Columbia	3,579	27,509	31,088

[1] Includes payment to students during June 1942 for pay-roll periods normally ending in July 1942.
[2] Prepared by the National Youth Administration: Budget and Statistics Section.

Funds were provided for the year ended June 30, 1942, by legislation enacted in July 1941 (P. L. 146, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.) amounting to $116,122,000. The law specified the distribution of the funds for the following specific purposes:

For expense of instruction relating to:

1. Preemployment and refresher courses $52,400,000
2. Engineering, science, and management 17,500,000
3. Out-of-school rural and nonrural youth 15,000,000
4. NYA enrollees 10,000,000

For equipment 20,000,000

For administration 1,222,000

To meet increasing needs for training at college level, provisions were broadened in the 1941 law over those in the corresponding laws of the preceding year to include training of chemists, physicists, and production supervisors.

Later, deficiency acts (P. L. 463 and P. L. 528, 77th Cong., 2d Sess.) authorized $10,000,000 and $3,000,000 additional funds for the same year for secondary school and for college work, respectively.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, the use of Federal Government funds was authorized for defense training in the Appropriation Act (P. L. 647, 77th Cong., 2d Sess.) for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies. Concerning the use of the funds, the law specified that they were for payment to States, subdivisions thereof, or other public agencies operating public education facilities, and to certain vocational schools exempt from taxation, to colleges, and universities which agencies have been certified in accordance with regulations promulgated by the United States Commissioner of Education under the supervision and direction of the Federal Security Administrator and approved by the President.

Under vocational education and under the specific heading "Education and Training, Defense Workers (National Defense)" the following provisions were made: (1) For the cost of vocational courses of less-than-college grade, $94,000,000, of which sum an amount not to exceed $5,000,000 could be used for equipment and rental of space by approved schools offering such courses (with the provision that no maximum age limit was to be established for trainees); (2) for the cost of short courses of college grade, $30,000,000 with the provisions that any school approved for such work could use not to exceed 20 percent of its allotment for rental of space and purchase of equipment; (3) for the cost of vocational courses of less-than-college grade and related instruction provided by such agencies for out-of-school rural persons, who have attained the age of 17 and who, if unemployed, have filed a registration card with a public employment office and for nonrural persons who otherwise meet the above requirements and whose training is not feasible under subdivisions (1) and (2) hereof . . . and for the cost of such vocational courses in the production of farm commodities and in the repair, operation, and construction of farm machinery and equipment . . . to meet the needs of farmers . . . $15,000,000 of which not to exceed 20 percent could be used for rental of space and purchase and rental of equipment.

In addition to the three foregoing authorizations for the allotment of funds for the Defense Training program, the sum of $5,000,000 was made available for loans to students whose technical or professional education could be completed within 2 years to enable them to pursue college courses. In addition, the sum of $1,000,000 was made available to the U. S. Office of Education for the development of visual aids for war training. For all general administrative expenses necessary to enable the U. S. Office of Education to carry out these several programs of education and training of defense workers the sum of $1,240,000 was made available for that year.

Funds for defense training for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, were provided, as they were for the preceding year, in the annual Appropriation Act for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies (P. L. 135, 78th Cong., 1st Sess.) which was approved July 12, 1943. The specific purpose for which funds were provided were similar to those for 1943. The amounts authorized were as follows: (1) For the cost of vocational courses of less-than-college grade . . . $90,000,000, with the provision that not to exceed $5,000,000 could be used for rental of space and rental and purchase of equipment; (2) for the cost of short courses of college grade . . . $25,000,000, with the provision that not to exceed 20 percent could be used for rental of space and rental and purchase of equipment; (3) for the cost of vocational courses in food production . . . of less-than-college grade $12,500,000, with the provision that not to exceed 15 percent could be used for rental of space and rental and purchase of equipment.

The sum of $2,000,000 was made available to the U. S. Office of Education for the expenses of visual aids in connection with the war training program.

For general administrative expenses in connection with these programs, the sum of $1,100,000 was provided.

The amounts allotted for the various specific purposes by States and Territories to assist with the war training program for the two fiscal years ended July 30, 1943, and June 30, 1944, are indicated in tables 8, 9, and 10.

Assistance for War-affected Localities

Beginning in 1940, as a result of the defense and war activities, problems of local government, including costs, increased so rapidly that it was difficult for some communities to provide public facilities and services commonly considered essential to community life. The Federal Government was asked to assist with these problems—particularly with the costs. In 1940, the Congress authorized (P. L. 849, 76th Cong., 3d Sess.) the use of Federal Government funds for housing construction in defense areas providing that a small part (3 percent) of the funds might be used for "community facilities," including schools. But this amount proved insufficient.

In June of 1941, by provision of another law (P. L. 137, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.), the use of $150,000,000 was authorized "for the acquisition and equipment of public works made necessary by the defense program." The construction of school buildings and current school expenses were included in this law as a part of the program to be financed in part by the Federal Government. The law was administered by the Adminis-

TABLE 8.—*Allotment of funds for vocational defense training in secondary schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, by State or Territory* [1]

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Out-of-School Youth	Preemployment and refresher courses	Equipment	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Total	$12,236,873.50	$95,859,280.67	$5,781,759.96	$113,877,914.13
Alabama	424,830.80	2,213,122.62	273,592.81	2,911,546.23
Arizona	119,135.00	454,763.72	126,908.02	700,806.74
Arkansas	475,891.25	363,379.00	23,996.03	863,266.28
California	263,436.25	11,873,982.01	426,556.44	12,563,974.70
Colorado	69,540.35	1,063,009.62	82,535.83	1,215,085.80
Connecticut	47,376.70	851,731.18	80,256.10	979,363.98
Delaware	13,750.00	570,335.74	2,384.00	586,469.74
Florida	317,175.00	2,043,987.97	215,303.58	2,576,466.55
Georgia	577,150.00	1,464,425.83	244,096.25	2,285,672.08
Idaho	79,250.00	447,389.38	112,085.30	638,724.68
Illinois	374,850.00	3,916,251.44	141,641.25	4,432,742.69
Indiana	124,950.00	2,562,372.59	67,165.54	2,754,488.23
Iowa	190,623.40	957,725.00	157,977.76	1,306,326.16
Kansas	180,731.25	1,065,984.20	9,355.63	1,256,071.08
Kentucky	389,352.75	1,792,747.50	121,106.05	2,303,206.30
Louisiana	673,363.00	1,258,086.33	183,139.78	2,114,589.11
Maine	84,787.50	497,167.30	22,266.30	604,221.10
Maryland	150,937.00	963,363.83	189,948.19	1,304,249.02
Massachusetts	36,443.75	3,614,935.63	96,899.26	3,748,278.64
Michigan	249,900.00	3,937,113.29	39,413.31	4,226,426.60
Minnesota	257,709.75	1,712,997.82	48,161.31	2,018,868.88
Mississippi	864,100.00	1,096,886.42	68,145.76	2,029,132.18
Missouri	395,675.00	1,632,706.20	19,035.32	2,047,416.52
Montana	66,937.50	130,689.39	3,605.94	201,232.83
Nebraska	65,598.75	483,354.97	10,420.88	559,374.60
Nevada	13,750.00	19,124.53		32,874.53
New Hampshire	25,362.15	611,368.40	42,916.07	679,646.62
New Jersey	64,036.70	2,444,511.16	122,445.49	2,630,993.35
New Mexico	49,087.50	441,721.00	21,900.00	512,708.50
New York	431,037.00	11,781,955.14	450,926.94	12,663,919.08
North Carolina	561,159.75	262,166.48	131,135.33	954,461.56
North Dakota	98,175.00	177,904.04	9,640.30	285,719.34
Ohio	191,069.20	4,491,017.42	386,122.67	5,068,209.29
Oklahoma	465,925.00	1,408,559.28	139,056.95	2,013,541.23
Oregon	98,175.00	3,062,041.06	249,313.92	3,409,529.98
Pennsylvania	475,330.35	8,329,733.18	549,190.75	9,354,254.28
Rhode Island	8,750.00	388,581.07	7,120.12	404,451.19
South Carolina	323,531.25	598,729.91	24,788.91	947,050.07
South Dakota	42,170.80	247,647.29	5,849.17	295,667.26
Tennessee	371,503.10	1,735,037.36	55,994.61	2,162,535.07
Texas	1,065,063.00	3,366,752.39	137,752.11	4,569,567.50
Utah	49,087.50	944,393.70	116,281.24	1,109,762.44
Vermont	42,840.00	187,251.67	29,681.77	259,773.44
Virginia	473,025.00	1,065,267.26	25,181.08	1,563,473.34
Washington	109,628.75	2,720,108.76	177,679.16	3,007,416.67
West Virginia	274,443.75	1,640,811.66	149,351.98	2,064,607.39
Wisconsin	255,100.00	2,126,004.56	62,361.22	2,443,465.78
Wyoming	24,543.75	318,808.99	51,628.68	394,981.42
Hawaii	24,469.20	52,802.91		77,272.11
Puerto Rico	197,364.75	255,600.04	9,043.18	462,007.97
District of Columbia	8,750.00	212,872.43	60,401.57	282,024.00

[1] Computations made by Research and Statistical Service, Vocational Education Division, U. S. Office of Education.

TABLE 9.—*Allotment of funds for vocational defense training in secondary schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, by State or Territory* [1]

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Out-of-School youth	Preemployment and refresher courses	Equipment	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Total	$9,006,668.29	$47,039,543.22	$3,241,644.44	$59,287,855.95
Alabama	313,862.78	1,489,841.90	29,434.05	1,833,138.73
Arizona	84,709.06	310,889.78	7,975.09	403,573.93
Arkansas	240,907.80	149,772.00	7,431.00	398,110.80
California	255,491.58	5,269,368.85	381,701.84	5,906,562.27
Colorado	62,088.63	571,533.66	112,395.51	746,017.80
Connecticut	40,827.26	439,000.00	13,613.32	493,440.58
Delaware	21,898.05	559,388.73	2,672.50	583,959.28
Florida	201,965.11	1,205,675.00	65,622.07	1,473,262.18
Georgia	325,435.26	820,000.00	84,480.81	1,229,916.07
Idaho	110,295.63	132,032.39	8,381.25	250,709.27
Illinois	353,510.97	1,691,200.00	148,164.09	2,192,875.06
Indiana	130,398.29	911,955.00	107,415.71	1,149,769.00
Iowa	123,112.72	281,852.00	52,452.41	457,417.13
Kansas	250,800.19	524,500.00	22,867.33	798,167.52
Kentucky	339,730.48	520,400.00	12,715.03	872,845.51
Louisiana	361,108.94	754,068.00	86,021.74	1,201,198.68
Maine	58,695.70	271,713.00	7,101.01	337,509.71
Maryland	125,462.22	604,722.02	46,371.66	776,555.90
Massachusetts	38,714.75	1,150,843.95	39,199.99	1 228,758.69
Michigan	209,701.48	1,527,303.30	89,693.33	1,826,698.11
Minnesota	298,983.71	879,500.00	64,285.56	1,242,769.27
Mississippi	379,474.75	392,660.50	7,364.55	779,499.80
Missouri	212,347.61	1,141,000.00	30,138.25	1,383,485.86
Montana	59,963.54	38,561.48	----------	98,525.02
Nebraska	101,817.64	129,524.00	5,810.28	237,151.92
Nevada	10,000.00	15,016.91	74,269.68	99,286.59
New Hampshire	29,091.48	329,481.00	19,280.86	377,853.34
New Jersey	89,107.47	1,038,008.35	25,233.08	1,152,348.90
New Mexico	56,424.39	130,644.00	100,364.24	287,432.63
New York	391,723.71	5,524,241.71	203,215.29	6,119,180.71
North Carolina	412,359.13	292,115.71	6,390.42	710,865.26
North Dakota	108,304.55	6,085.00	----------	114,389.55
Ohio	169,999.43	1,636,000.00	234,137.34	2,040,136.77
Oklahoma	292,942.50	503,365.17	60,269.00	856,576.67
Oregon	88,586.99	1,972,020.06	80,286.79	2,140,893.84
Pennsylvania	385,737.03	4,469,096.70	285,147.46	5,139,981.19
Rhode Island	8,750.00	281,957.90	3,766.57	294,474.47
South Carolina	166,911.53	246,211.59	26,781.32	439,904.44
South Dakota	35,922.32	89,260.66	294.07	125,477.05
Tennessee	239,864.94	898,393.21	65,714.39	1,203,972.54
Texas	753,330.66	1,781,939.30	90,019.42	2,625,289.38
Utah	28,501.76	774,342.49	199,031.57	1,001,875.82
Vermont	27,474.35	100,920.44	8,903.26	137,298.05
Virginia	294,096.01	553,537.49	12,179.19	859,812.69
Washington	94,792.29	2,678,026.31	181,450.35	2,954,268.95
West Virginia	231,602.16	719,466.00	19,702.06	970,770.22
Wisconsin	248,332.03	724,000.00	76,494.47	1,048,826.50
Wyoming	19,960.64	163,653.79	23,113.42	206,727.85
Hawaii	18,522.41	52,858.00	----------	71,380.41
Puerto Rico	96,526.36	138,000.00	300.00	234,826.36
District of Columbia	6,500.00	153,595.87	11,991.81	172,087.68

[1] Computations made by Research and Statistical Service, Vocational Education Division U. S. Office of Education.

trator of the Federal Works Agency, but applications for financial assistance from school authorities were examined in the U. S. Office of Education and when such an application was approved, a "Certificate of Necessity" was issued, recommending a need for assistance.

To continue financial assistance to communities excessively burdened with war work activities, the Congress enacted a third law in January of 1942 (P. L. 409, 77th Cong., 2d Sess.) which amended the one approved the preceding June. This amendment included an authorization for an additional appropriation of $150,000,000 over unexpended balances from the preceding authorizations.

On July 15, 1943, and for the third time, the original law, providing financial aid for community facilities, including schools in war-congested areas, was amended (P. L. 150, 78th Cong., 1st Sess.). This time the amendment authorized $200,000,000 for appropriation in addition to the

TABLE 10.—*Allotment of funds for defense training (instruction in engineering, science, and management) of college grade, for the 2 fiscal years ended June 30, 1944, by State or Territory* [1]

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Allotments in accordance with—		State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Allotments in accordance with—	
	P. L. 647, 77th Cong. 2d Sess. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943	P. L. 135, 78th Cong. 1st Sess. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944		P. L. 647, 77th Cong. 2d Sess. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943	P. L. 135, 78th Cong. 1st Sess. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944
1	2	3	1	2	3
Total	$20,267,561	$12,707,771	Total	$20,267,561	$12,707,771
Alabama	695,686	347,920	Nevada	2,176	3,612
Arizona	4,973	3,212	New Hampshire	34,955	22,007
Arkansas	44,026	13,668	New Jersey	835,954	589,711
California	2,468,221	1,963,534	New Mexico	29,452	20,100
Colorado	200,342	109,004	New York	2,109,012	1,168,081
Connecticut	247,853	243,662	North Carolina	308,083	152,670
Delaware	18,923	15,000	North Dakota	38,675	
Florida	128,237	87,340	Ohio	866,313	527,710
Georgia	82,247	48,302	Oklahoma	300,174	265,365
Idaho	10,363		Oregon	32,866	29,786
Illinois	1,837,039	970,863	Pennsylvania	3,180,473	1,583,536
Indiana	723,185	471,300	Rhode Island	95,473	160,387
Iowa	94,112	40,449	South Carolina	110,431	47,454
Kansas	324,140	158,900	South Dakota	7,769	400
Kentucky	81,583	52,734	Tennessee	162,899	127,014
Louisiana	168,333	132,457	Texas	1,373,238	1,101,901
Maine	81,045	2,261	Utah	72,203	21,315
Maryland	291,289	295,900	Vermont	7,030	9,370
Massachusetts	951,637	357,620	Virginia	205,505	144,428
Michigan	596,760	372,571	Washington	82,663	74,665
Minnesota	182,637	155,000	West Virginia	131,905	56,674
Mississippi	93,515	66,270	Wisconsin	384,884	245,779
Missouri	247,754	188,709	Wyoming	17,417	8,509
Montana	28,473	13,000			
Nebraska	66,787	50,000	Puerto Rico	10,390	
			District of Columbia	198,461	187,621

[1] Data supplied by Engineering, Science, and Management War Training, U. S. Office of Education, as of June 30, 1944.

preceding authorizations. Incidentally, of this authorization a total of $115,000,000 was approved for appropriation. School facilities were again included in the law to receive assistance. These laws authorizing financial assistance for education provided that no department or agency of the United States shall exercise any supervision or control over any school receiving such assistance. In addition the last one specified:

> That no grant, loan, or contribution for the maintenance or operation of public schools in any State shall be made without prior consultation with the State department of education and the U. S. Office of Education.

During the years included in this report, allotments of funds were made under authorizations of the last two of the foregoing laws. The allotments were made to help with the expense of constructing school buildings and centers for preschool children and with the expense of maintenance and operation of schools and of extended school services. When, as previously explained, an application had been approved and the need for Federal Government financial assistance had been properly certified, an allotment was made to supplement funds raised locally. Those for maintenance and operation of schools were provided to supplement local funds for current school expense, and those for extended school services to help with the expense of caring for children of working mothers, i. e., children of preschool age; and children of school age, before and after school hours, on holidays, and during vacations.

The amounts allotted for these purposes are not available by States by fiscal years. However, a tabulation by States showing total allotments during the three fiscal years ended June 30, 1944, was prepared for this report by the Division of Reports and Statistics, Bureau of Community Facilities, Federal Works Agency. (See table 11.)

Funds Allotted to the States, the Outlying Possessions, and the District of Columbia for School Lunches

Data showing the allotment of funds for school lunches by the War Food Administration are included in this report. The total amount allotted for this purpose for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, was $23,364,334, and for the year ended June 30, 1944, $33,834,613. The accompanying tabulation (see table 12) shows the amount by States for each of the 2 years.

FUNDS ALLOTTED BY LAW TO CERTAIN STATES, SOME OR ALL OF WHICH MAY BE USED FOR EDUCATION

Percentage grants from certain annual receipts of the Federal Government are made to those States within whose boundaries such moneys are derived. It is evident that these grants are different in two respects from those described on the foregoing pages. They are made from

TABLE 11.—*Allotment of funds for the construction of school buildings and centers for preschool children and for maintenance and operation of schools and expense of extended school services in areas affected by war activities, from the beginning of the program in 1941 through 1944* [1]

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Amounts allotted for construction of —		Amounts allotted for—		Total
	School buildings	Centers for preschool children	Maintenance and operation of schools	Extended school services	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	$69,827,771	$2,447,441	$21,060,404	$30,023,271	$123,358,887
Alabama	3,210,012		1,075,164	577,849	4,863,025
Arizona	558,241	138,606	114,788	270,844	1,082,479
Arkansas	788,020		396,563	112,778	1,297,361
California	12,908,428	1,331,529	1,979,400	5,727,845	21,947,202
Colorado	259,923		90,683	211,569	562,175
Connecticut	1,101,438		98,033	525,926	1,725,397
Delaware	203,967		11,470	86,281	301,718
Florida	1,606,794		628,095	1,085,489	3,320,378
Georgia	2,626,733	190,500	1,755,802	1,208,585	5,781,620
Idaho	97,000		37,989	6,154	141,143
Illinois	1,609,021		416,060	957,600	2,982,681
Indiana	2,180,151		262,342	605,736	3,048,229
Iowa	136,413		38,582	319,424	494,419
Kansas	1,237,248		523,071	113,837	1,874,156
Kentucky	462,844		44,974	381,137	888,955
Louisiana	372,945		203,988	223,624	800,557
Maine	1,288,940		161,322	47,230	1,497,492
Maryland	2,626,991	13,900	47,700	853,597	3,542,188
Massachusetts	110,175		15,262	663,995	789,432
Michigan	4,221,019		1,049,511	1,725,697	6,996,227
Minnesota	26,265		51,525	482,277	560,067
Mississippi	731,970		450,984	285,623	1,468,577
Missouri	800,870		131,222	907,728	1,847,820
Montana			11,392	41,361	52,753
Nebraska	111,555		76,602	146,609	334,766
Nevada	467,347		348,741		816,088
New Hampshire	241,694		27,007	68,469	337,170
New Jersey	490,388		52,146	443,931	986,465
New Mexico	92,732		45 301		138,033
New York	719,700		167,563	1,685,985	2,573,248
North Carolina	1,277,641	2,529	319,698	641,205	2,241,073
North Dakota				20,507	20,507
Ohio	1,142,749		236,983	2,659,031	4,038,763
Oklahoma	776,861		704,200	360,041	1,841,102
Oregon	1,270,251		1,383,018	553,432	3,206,701
Pennsylvania	1,371,599		198,682	421,200	1,991,481
Rhode Island	123,425		88,981	185,370	397,776
South Carolina	1,646,079		437,655	569,423	2,653,157
South Dakota	204,255		61,039	17,064	282,358
Tennessee	1,062,472	19,277	1,376,662	655,330	3,113,741
Texas	6,448,590		1,702,278	968,395	9,119,263
Utah	610,916		53,942	532,863	1,197,721
Vermont				34,414	34,414
Virginia	3,828,157	528,900	448,520	443,393	5,248,970
Washington	7,241,276	180,200	3,586,449	1,544,001	12,551,926
West Virginia	134,331		20,230	94,063	248,624
Wisconsin	334,680		70,908	288,397	693,985
Wyoming	9,000		30,231	31,633	70,864
Alaska	126,640		27,646		154,286
Hawaii				66,906	66,906
District of Columbia	922,025	42,000		169,423	1,133,448

[1] Data supplied by Reports and Statistics Division, Bureau of Community Facilities, Federal Works Agency.

TABLE 12.—*Expenditures for school lunch program during fiscal years ended June 30, 1943, and June 30, 1944, by State or Territory* [1]

State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Year		State, Territory, or District of Columbia	Year	
	1943	1944[2]		1943	1944[2]
1	2	3	1	2	3
Total	$23,364,334	$33,834,613	Total	$23,364,334	$33,834,613
Alabama	272,470	1,093,220	North Carolina	671,492	1,219,764
Arizona	208,263	252,273	North Dakota	199,219	91,979
Arkansas	331,850	608,440	Ohio	662,244	993,123
California	883,519	1,398,563	Oklahoma	563,454	573,839
Colorado	135,311	189,010	Oregon	122,656	250,451
Connecticut	190,082	223,056	Pennsylvania	922,223	797,514
Delaware	25,714	132,708	Rhode Island	46,650	127,516
Florida	511,206	731,237	South Carolina	931,395	2,153,582
Georgia	1,412,964	1,828,512	South Dakota	148,049	105,400
Idaho	78,161	126,061	Tennessee	573,902	1,079,911
Illinois	1,200,080	1,796,665	Texas	1,000,499	2,300,350
Indiana	301,790	589,948	Utah	104,870	468,201
Iowa	315,036	409,007	Vermont	78,880	58,065
Kansas	252,309	357,636	Virginia	376,251	487,408
Kentucky	349,856	705,219	Washington	287,088	544,727
Louisiana	655,600	858,420	West Virginia	362,852	598,185
Maine	219,106	213,373	Wisconsin	523,152	562,507
Maryland	124,316	214,697	Wyoming	34,714	62,122
Massachusetts	555,657	678,383	Alaska		3,477
Michigan	747,001	958,139	Hawaii	54,006	499,983
Minnesota	600,559	575,518	Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	1,243,123	2,481,777
Mississippi	712,007	440,779			
Missouri	666,996	660,671	District of Columbia	141,174	32,807
Montana	88,139	74,058			
Nebraska	163,310	151,689			
Nevada	20,018	15,422			
New Hampshire	100,783	82,472			
New Jersey	547,278	786,494			
New Mexico	151,147	105,224			
New York	2,495,933	2,082,031			

[1] Data supplied by War Food Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
[2] Amounts subject to revision.

special rather than the general revenues of the Federal Government and they are applicable to certain States only. In most cases they are small in amount, but a few States receive from such sources a significant part of the funds needed by their schools.

Funds from income of national forests.—A law enacted in 1907 provided for the payment of 10 percent of all moneys derived chiefly from timber and grazing rights, received annually from each forest reserve to the State or Territory in which said reserve is situated, to be expended as the State or Territorial legislature may prescribe, for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the forest reserve is situated. That law was amended May 23, 1908, so as to increase the grants to 25 percent and the law, as amended, has continued in effect to the present time. Forty States and the Territories of Alaska and Puerto Rico received such funds during the fiscal years 1943 and 1944. (See table 13.)

It should be noted in this connection that the enabling act of June 20, 1910, for Arizona and New Mexico provides that the title to lands granted

to these States, respectively, for their common schools (when such lands are situated within national forests now existing or proclaimed in these States) shall not be vested in the States until said lands are restored to the public domain. Therefore, any income from such school lands goes to the Federal Government rather than to these States, but the act provides for the transfer of funds in lieu thereof to them as follows: A sum bearing the same relation to the total yearly income of all national forests within each State as the area of school lands within such forests bears to the total area of the forests is paid to the States for its common schools. Accordingly, for 1943, Arizona was paid $26,624.04 and New Mexico $263.87; in 1944 the payments were $38,061.15 and $415.20.

Funds paid to States from receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, which may be used for education purposes.—Under a law enacted in 1920, an amount equal to 37 ½ percent of the receipts from bonuses, royalties, and rentals from mineral lands in the public domain is paid to the State within whose boundaries the leased lands or deposits are located. This provision, of course, affects only those States in which such lands are located. The law specifies that the funds may be used for the construction and maintenance of public roads or for the support of public schools or other public educational institutions as

TABLE 13.—*Funds paid to 40 States and 2 Territories for roads and schools from receipts during 1943 and 1944 of national forest reserves within their respective boundaries* [1]

State or Territory	Amount		State or Territory	Amount	
	1943	[2]1944		1943	[2]1944
1	2	3	1	2	3
Total	$2,475,655.44	$3,894,616.01	Total	$2,475,655.44	$3,894,616.01
Alabama	18,840.06	34,987.20	Nevada	23,141.11	26,636.37
Arizona	107,048.08	153,041.93	New Hampshire	11,898.25	14,299.53
Arkansas[3]	147,637.57	202,906.52	New Mexico	58,209.54	92,410.07
California[3]	246,129.62	374,889.48	North Carolina	42,868.03	86,867.85
Colorado	114,213.31	134,449.39	North Dakota	40.34	36.78
Florida	37,174.15	45,447.92	Ohio	1,287.11	2,615.64
Georgia	20,188.57	30,753.27	Oklahoma	16,147.24	22,228.56
Idaho	179,118.26	228,178.82	Oregon	362,766.00	696,254.33
Illinois	3,373.21	5,232.05	Pennsylvania	6,328.97	21,600.93
Indiana	704.29	875.07	South Carolina	35,659.23	48,802.76
Iowa	324.81	255.83	South Dakota	32,702.03	34,669.84
Kentucky	10,345.59	20,458.44	Tennessee	20,377.51	36,380.26
Louisiana	51,134.72	50,034.74	Texas	40,342.30	82,071.85
Maine	868.53	1,035.50	Utah	44,428.68	78,308.42
Michigan	29,894.61	41,849.80	Vermont	13,753.07	14,082.50
Minnesota	34,517.41	47,168.26	Virginia	12,888.04	21,447.71
Mississippi	23,297.24	60,759.05	Washington	506,795.61	849,039.15
Missouri	6,996.33	10,434.05	West Virginia	10,283.45	17,478.88
Montana	93,218.68	142,934.25	Wisconsin	16,570.48	28,435.03
Nebraska	4,745.29	6,858.50	Wyoming	61,885.34	77,905.92
			Alaska	26,411.54	48,321.44
			Puerto Rico	1,101.24	2,172.12

[1] Data supplied by Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
[2] Amounts computed for payment.
[3] In addition, Arkansas received $107,153.20 and California $26,061.52 as supplemental payments from amounts withheld from receipts from the fiscal years 1941 and 1942.

the legislatures of the respective States may direct. Payments were made to 15 States during the year ended June 30, 1943, and to 18 States during the year ended June 30, 1944. The amounts are indicated in table 14.

TABLE 14.—*Payments to 21 States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1943, and June 30, 1944* [1]

State	Amount		State	Amount	
	1943	1944		1943	1944
1	2	3	1	2	3
Total	$2,689,448.18	$4,092,670.69	Total	$2,689,448.18	$4,092,670.69
Alabama	22.69	22.69	Montana	73,758.25	373,485.07
Arizona	905.03	1,538.63	Nebraska	56.25	15.00
Arkansas		60.00	Nevada	1,160.06	7,072.14
California	955,188.68	1,155,505.37	New Mexico	535,827.81	605,085.95
Colorado	89,603.24	109,091.91	North Dakota	18,538.04	12,331.65
Idaho	60.00	206.25	Oklahoma	712.99	1,341.11
Kansas	2,579.83	2,420.32	Oregon	75.19	118.40
Louisiana	8,437.42	8,348.44	South Dakota	4,371.40	5,788.93
Michigan	609.64	344.57	Utah	125,519.27	131,256.97
Mississippi		26.25	Washington		727.82
			Wyoming	872,022.39	1,677,883.22

[1] Data supplied by the General Land Office, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Funds paid to States from receipts of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934.—Under the terms of this law 50 percent of the receipts from each national grazing district is paid to the State in which the grazing district is located to be used as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of the county or counties in which the grazing district is situated. Also, 25 percent of the receipts from each grazing district located on Indian land ceded to the United States for disposition under the public-land laws is paid to the State in which such land is located for the benefit of county schools and roads of the respective counties. The names of the States which received funds from this source during the 2 years and amounts received are indicated in table 15.

TABLE 15.—*Payments to States from receipts under the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1943, and June 30, 1944* [1]

State	Amount		State	Amount	
	1943	1944[2]		1943	1944[2]
1	2	3	1	2	3
Total	$392,751.33	$406,584.32	Total	$392,751.33	$406,584.32
Arizona	18,007.64	18,484.26	Nevada	65,285.42	65,051.35
California	10,314.80	10,087.20	New Mexico	59,699.58	60,337.92
Colorado	22,544.41	27,056.36	Oregon	27,795.21	26,980.31
Idaho	35,035.80	37,371.96	Utah	71,286.55	74,063.45
Montana	26,587.53	28,515.37	Wyoming	56,194.39	58,686.14

[1] Data supplied by the Grazing Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.
[2] Amounts for 1944 certified for payments to the States.

Other minor payments of Federal Government funds to the States which may be used for education purposes.—There are provisions other than those described in the three foregoing sections for the payment of Federal Government funds to the States, or to certain States, for education or which may be used for such purposes. However, the amounts paid and the number of States receiving such payments usually are small. The three following examples are illustrative of these provisions. For many years payments, for the benefit of public roads or schools, have been made to the States in which public lands are sold during the year in the form of small percentage grants from the sale of such lands. Since public land sales are now limited to a small number of states and have diminished in volume, the total of these grants now seldom exceeds $3,000 a year. Five States—California, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania—received grants of $50,000 each during the year 1944, and, in addition, the sum of $100,000 was made available for certain maintenance costs to assist them with the support of their State marine schools. Under a law enacted in 1919, two counties in the State of Oregon are paid each year for schools, roads, or port districts in which certain lands, turned back to the United States Government from previous owners, are located, 25 percent of the receipts from the sale of, or timber on, such lands.

FUNDS FOR EDUCATION ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A number of activities pertaining to education are carried on for the benefit of the country as a whole by agencies of the Federal Government. These agencies are financed in most cases by funds authorized in the annual appropriation acts for the respective departments of government of which they are constituent parts. The research work of the U. S. Office of Education and the provision for its support in connection with the annual appropriation act for the Federal Security Agency are examples of the work and method of supporting such agencies.

In some cases the Congress authorizes the use of Federal Government funds for schools on reservations belonging to or under direct control of the Government. The schools in the Panama Canal Zone, for example, are supported in large part, by funds authorized in the annual appropriation act which provides for the expense of civil government in that Zone. Funds for the education of Indians are authorized in connection with the annual Appropriation Act for the Department of the Interior. For the fiscal year 1944, the appropriation for the latter purpose amounted to $10,816,340. This was the total for the support and maintenance of all Indian day and boarding school facilities, for the payment of tuition for Indian pupils in public schools and other educational

institutions, for school lunches and clothing for school children, for school supervision, and for other educational purposes.

In the District of Columbia local government expense is met in part by taxes levied on local taxpayers and in part by the taxpayers of the entire country. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, the Congress authorized an appropriation of $6,000,000 from the Treasury of the United States for government expenses in the District of Columbia. Certain other funds for the District of Columbia that year were derived from revenue coming from the taxpayers of the entire Nation, but the appropriation mentioned was the chief one provided. The income from local sources in the District of Columbia from 1943, exclusive of balances at the beginning of the year, amounted to about $67,000,000. Therefore the Federal Government contributed approximately 9 percent to the expenses of government in the District of Columbia for 1943. The expenses of the public schools of the District that year amounted to $13,225,190.16 and 9 percent of this (the estimated part supplied by the Federal Government) amounted to $1,190,276.10.

The accompanying tabulation shows the amounts of funds which were provided by the Federal Government for a number of its agencies to carry on activities relating wholly or chiefly to education.

TABLE 16.—*Funds provided by the Federal Government for activities and services wholly or chiefly relating to education for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, for the purposes or use of agencies indicated.*

U. S. Office of Education	$ 3,842,350
Public schools of the District of Columbia [1]	1,190,276
Howard University	891,340
Public schools of the Panama Zone [2]	586,064
Education of Indians	10,816,340
United States Military Academy	5,981,000
United States Naval Academy [3]	3,300,000
Five State Marine Schools	350,000
National Training School for Boys [4]	426,878
Books and other supplies for the blind	115,000
Columbia Institution for the Deaf	155,200
Schools of the Virgin Islands	48,076

[1] Data for 1943.
[2] Data supplied by Office of Canal Zone.
[3] Does not include pay or subsistence expense of cadets.
[4] Data supplied by Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Department of Justice.

SUMMARY, 1944 [8]

Funds for education, or closely related purposes, amounting to $169,587,343.90 [9] were made available by the Federal Government for distribution to the States and Territories, or to individual schools within them, during the year ended June 30, 1944. In addition, somewhat more than $8,300,000 from special revenues, such as national forest receipts, were paid for the benefit of schools and roads to those States within whose boundaries such revenues were derived.

Of the funds which were provided for education, or related purposes, in the respective States and Territories in 1944, approximately one-fourth, or $57,923,204.95, came from regular appropriations and the remainder, [9] $111,659,618.95, from appropriations for emergency purposes. The nonemergency funds were provided for five specific education purposes: The further endowment and support of land-grant institutions, agricultural experiment station work, cooperative agricultural extension service, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation. Emergency funds were provided for the following purposes: The assistance [10] of needy students in high schools and colleges, school building construction projects and maintenance, defense and war work training, and school lunches.

Regular fund allotments.—Excepting vocational rehabilitation for which more funds were allotted in 1944 than previously, little change took place in amounts of funds allotted for regular education activities in 1943 and 1944 over those of previous years. Under terms of the present laws, funds for the further endowment and support of land-grant institutions and for vocational education at the secondary school level have not increased since 1939; those for agricultural experiment stations and agricultural extension service reached the maximum amount in 1940 under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones law. The amounts provided for 1944 follow: $5,030,000 for the further endowment and support of land-grant institutions; $7,001,207 for agricultural experiment station work; $18,992,430 for cooperative agricultural extension service; $21,768,122 for vocational education at the secondary school level; and $5,131,446 for vocational rehabilitation which was a considerably larger amount than that provided in 1942.

Bases for distributing Federal funds.—Funds provided for the five purposes named in the preceding paragraph are allotted to the States and Territories as flat grants and on the basis of their population. Under the terms of the oldest laws, the former method is used. In most cases later laws, in addition to providing specified amounts for each State and

[8] Certain minor funds, as those provided for roads and schools in some States, not included.
[9] Amount of funds allotted for school buildings and extended school services by years was not available and consequently is not included in this total.
[10] Amount allotted in fiscal year 1943; no funds available for allotment in 1944.

TABLE 17.—*Summary: Funds [1] provided by the Federal Governemnt for education, distributed by purposes to the several States and Territories or to schools within them (unless otherwise indicated, the data are for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944)*

State, Territory, or District of Columbus	Part I: Funds for regular school purposes—Amount provided for—					
	More complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges	Agricultural experiment stations	Cooperative agricultural extension service	Vocational education below college grade	Vocational rehabilitation	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	$5,030,000.00	$7,001,207.08	$18,992,430.06	$21,768,122.03	$5,131,445.78	$57,923,204.95
Alabama	102,332.47	172,695.12	698,256.12	559,762.38	97,342.47	1,630,388.56
Arizona	75,698.05	103,285.16	117,243.39	118,855.31	27,774.23	442,856.14
Arkansas	92,248.29	153,983.20	580,330.30	413,595.85	97,997.45	1,338,155.09
California	148,833.74	171,893.64	453,531.62	921,860.82	265,483.63	1,961,603.45
Colorado	82,820.14	112,430.96	212,271.59	182,317.35	9,239.72	599,079.76
Connecticut	89,507.51	112,507.32	133,539.95	234,321.22	94,274.44	664,150.44
Delaware	73,041.61	95,189.96	76,723.21	110,000.00	34,835.50	389,790.28
Florida	91,655.11	124,782.16	229,683.54	287,211.22	104,622.11	837,954.14
Georgia	105,650.94	177,522.92	735,638.45	597,348.76	266,224.03	1,882,385.10
Idaho	75,990.36	104,219.84	156,797.71	126,585.03	15,304.32	478,897.26
Illinois	160,130.90	176,736.52	583,329.13	1,055,866.15	364,144.30	2,340,207.00
Indiana	109,121.30	152,900.44	468,615.67	541,492.32	106,210.11	1,378,339.84
Iowa	98,969.15	154,854.64	532,440.72	453,387.59	47,889.57	1,287,541.67
Kansas	90,554.99	140,050.96	403,995.43	318,367.75	53,635.56	1,006,604.69
Kentucky	102,477.04	171,533.32	664,989.49	555,610.17	147,155.11	1,641,765.13
Louisiana	96,978.88	146,502.80	469,518.20	423,450.12	86,470.69	1,222,920.69
Maine	79,669.36	110,692.16	157,659.75	151,731.65	40,739.94	540,492.86
Maryland	90,785.79	120,259.72	199,372.21	265,628.97	47,090.29	723,136.98
Massachusetts	119,266.57	108,674.92	141,234.87	492,169.48	98,209.07	959,554.91
Michigan	129,987.73	163,566.60	510,765.36	753,812.81	[2]218,500.31	1,776,632.81
Minnesota	101,868.41	147,269.04	494,436.21	473,927.91	87,064.06	1,304,565.63
Mississippi	94,923.58	162,651.40	697,944.66	480,609.67	74,882.40	1,511,011.71
Missouri	113,194.22	166,967.80	604,111.45	626,624.45	88,254.21	1,599,152.13
Montana	76,385.05	105,503.16	174,670.66	123,282.67	28,144.68	507,986.22
Nebraska	85,017.57	128,776.60	344,778.14	240,958.70	48,886.27	848,417.28
Nevada	71,258.25	92,734.64	74,231.85	110,000.00	7,854.18	356,078.92
New Hampshire	75,609.75	98,507.40	94,807.48	112,435.44	22,312.93	403,673.00
New Jersey	117,479.80	121,260.32	172,649.37	500,581.81	80,512.52	992,483.82
New Mexico	76,069.62	104,516.00	142,619.52	124,461.25	19,453.94	467,120.33
New York	223,836.92	184,478.24	501,467.40	1,623,841.84	422,885.00	2,956,509.40
North Carolina	110,762.80	196,085.56	856,411.23	711,111.19	205,811.40	2,080,182.18
North Dakota	77,326.39	114,675.76	248,742.60	161,385.94	32,701.33	634,832.02
Ohio	148,836.31	183,717.64	627,028.46	980,209.90	162,218.72	2,102,011.03
Oklahoma	96,665.64	158,450.84	554,221.71	432,911.77	97,798.76	1,340,048.72
Oregon	82,436.51	112,790.32	187,776.87	182,164.06	31,252.19	596,419.95
Pennsylvania	182,990.38	225,322.64	646,045.80	1,351,980.64	278,912.55	2,685,252.01
Rhode Island	78,141.40	92,449.04	61,034.47	133,344.24	27,525.54	392,494.69
South Carolina	91,682.40	149,464.96	500,037.33	385,233.22	109,011.66	1,235,429.57
South Dakota	77,338.09	114,432.44	260,808.45	155,838.28	9,945.08	618,362.34
Tennessee	103,278.40	167,136.04	661,564.55	555,549.66	183,166.87	1,670,695.52
Texas	143,212.13	239,364.76	1,191,069.93	1,115,951.47	280,369.11	2,969,967.40
Utah	76,280.66	100,503.68	122,130.24	115,254.88	18,341.09	432,510.55
Vermont	74,099.89	100,471.60	114,300.91	112,367.35	36,328.29	437,568.04
Virginia	100,561.32	161,144.56	546,823.93	494,375.17	93,354.43	1,396,259.41
Washington	89,815.07	123,254.64	239,310.33	270,750.07	59,053.94	782,184.05
West Virginia	91,707.16	145,859.16	352,819.29	347,643.27	74,059.88	1,012,088.76
Wisconsin	105,809.17	150,224.88	488,791.86	511,008.43	212,953.48	1,468,787.82
Wyoming	72,861.72	96,759.52	109,642.21	110,000.00	9,853.96	399,117.41
Alaska	50,000.00	39,752.44	23,950.00	80,000.00		193,702.44
Hawaii	74,831.46	99,186.40	127,331.25	110,000.00	35,956.21	447,305.32
Puerto Rico	50,000.00	143,213.24	244,935.19	385,449.91	44,438.25	868,036.59
District of Columbia				85,493.89	25,000.00	110,493.89

[1] Certain minor funds, as those for roads and/or schools allotted to some States not included.

[2] Includes $2,899.01 certified from fiscal year 1945 appropriation.

TABLE 17.—*Summary: Funds* [1] *provided by the Federal Government for education, distributed by purposes to the several States and Territories or to schools within them (unless otherwise indicated, the data are for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944)*

Part II: Funds for emergency school purposes—Amount provided for—

College and high-school student aid (NYA)[3]	Defense training in secondary schools	Defense training in colleges	School and preschool facilities in war work areas	School lunches	Total	Grand total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
$5,829,379	$59,287,855.95	$12,707,771	[4]$123,358,887	$33,834,613	[5]$111,659,618.95	[5]$169,587,343.90
193,627	1,833,138.73	347,920	4,863,025	1,096,220	3,470,905.73	5,101,294.29
24,619	403,573.93	3,212	1,082,479	252,273	683,677.93	1,126,534.07
82,241	398,110.80	13,668	1,297,361	608,440	1,102,459.80	2,440,614.89
234,249	5,906,562.27	1,963,534	21,947,202	1,398,563	9,502,908.27	11,464,511.72
74,213	746,017.80	109,004	562,175	189,010	1,118,244.80	1,717,324.56
39,232	493,440.58	243,662	1,725,397	223,056	999,390.58	1,663,541.02
9,418	583,959.28	15,000	301,718	132,708	741,085.28	1,130,875.56
87,172	1,473,262.18	87,340	3,320,378	731,237	2,379,011.18	3,216,965.32
176,655	1,229,916.07	48,302	5,781,620	1,828,512	3,283,385.07	5,165,770.17
21,270	250,709.27	----------	141,143	126,061	398,040.27	876,937.53
343,569	2,192,875.06	970,863	2,982,681	1,796,665	5,303,972.06	7,644,179.06
128,134	1,149,769.00	471,300	3,048,229	589,948	2,339,151.00	3,717,490.84
136,473	457,417.13	40,449	494,419	409,007	1,043,346.13	2,330,887.80
101,592	798,167.52	158,900	1,874,156	357,636	1,416,295.52	2,422,900.21
129,397	872,845.51	52,734	888,955	705,219	1,760,195.51	3,401,960.64
166,189	1,201,198.68	132,457	800,557	858,420	2,358,264.68	3,581,185.37
28,050	337,509.71	2,261	1,497,492	213,373	581,193.71	1,121,686.57
41,853	776,555.90	295,900	3,542,188	214,697	1,329,005.90	2,052,142.88
133,038	1,228,758.69	357,620	789,432	678,383	2,397,799.69	3,357,354.60
203,977	1,826,698.11	372,571	6,996,227	958,139	3,361,385.11	5,138,017.92
139,186	1,242,769.27	155,000	560,067	575,518	2,112,473.27	3,417,038.90
131,435	779,499.80	66,270	1,468,577	440,779	1,417,983.80	2,928,995.51
164,557	1,383,485.86	188,709	1,847,820	660,671	2,397,422.86	3,996,574.99
33,510	98,525.02	13,000	52,753	74,058	219,093.02	727,079.24
70,294	237,151.92	50,000	334,766	151,689	509,134.92	1,357,552.20
3,171	99,286.59	3,612	816,088	15,422	121,491.59	477,570.51
18,717	377,853.34	22,007	337,170	82,472	501,049.34	904,722.34
69,677	1,152,348.90	589,711	986,465	786,494	2,598,230.90	3,590,714.72
24,100	287,432.63	20,100	138,033	105,224	436,856.63	903,976.96
507,281	6,119,180.71	1,168,081	2,573,248	2,082,031	9,876,573.71	12,833,083.11
163,699	710,865.26	152,670	2,241,073	1,219,764	2,246,998.26	4,327,180.44
47,756	114,389.55	----------	20,507	91,979	254,124.55	888,956.57
245,197	2,040,136.77	527,710	4,038,763	993,123	3,806,166.77	5,908,177.80
152,559	856,576.67	265,365	1,841,102	573,839	1,848,339.67	3,188,388.39
42,494	2,140,893.84	29,786	3,206,701	250,451	2,463,624.84	3,060,044.79
350,498	5,139,981.19	1,583,536	1,991,481	797,514	7,871,529.19	10,556,781.20
20,255	294,474.47	160,387	397,776	127,516	602,632.47	995,127.16
132,588	439,904.44	47,454	2,653,157	2,153,582	2,773,528.44	4,008,958.01
59,533	125,477.05	400	282,358	105,400	290,810.05	909,172.39
165,843	1,203,972.54	127,014	3,113,741	1,079,911	2,576,740.54	4,247,436.06
407,564	2,625,289.38	1,101,901	9,119,263	2,300,350	6,435,104.38	9,405,071.78
40,080	1,001,875.82	21,315	1,197,721	468,201	1,531,471.82	1,963,982.37
19,083	137,298.05	9,370	34,414	58,065	223,816.05	661,384.09
127,277	859,812.69	144,428	5,248,970	487,408	1,618,925.69	3,015,185.10
52,428	2,954,268.95	74,665	12,551,926	544,727	3,626,088.95	4,408,273.00
79,075	970,770.22	56,674	248,624	598,185	1,704,704.22	2,716,792.98
163,503	1,048,826.50	245,779	693,985	562,507	2,020,615.50	3,489,403.32
11,963	206,727.85	8,509	70,864	52,122	289,321.85	688,439.26
----------	----------	----------	154,286	3,477	3,477.00	197,179.44
----------	71,380.41	----------	66,906	499,983	571,363.41	1,018,668.73
----------	234,826.36	----------	----------	2,481,777	2,716,603.36	3,584,639.95
31,088	172,087.68	187,621	1,133,448	32,807	423,603.68	534,097.57

[3] Data are for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943.

[4] Amounts indicated are total allotments for 3 fiscal years July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1944, they are not included in totals of columns 13 or 14.

[5] Does not include amounts in column 11.

Territory, provide funds for distribution to them in accordance with the population, or certain elements of the population, of each. Of the regular funds provided for 1942, $10,435,500 were allotted in the form of flat grants and $41,713,700 on the basis of population, while $5,774,005 were used where needed for specified purposes, as determined by the officials of the Federal Government in charge of their administration.

Emergency funds were allotted where needed in the form of flat grants to institutions, individuals, and States. The needs were determined in various ways by officials in charge of the allotments with the idea of creating employment for needy individuals, of assisting communities with their tax burdens, and of providing needed education facilities for defense and war training and in areas affected by war-connected activities.

Agencies which administer funds for education.—Approximately 45 percent of all regular funds were allotted through and expended under the administration of the Division of Experiment Stations and the Agricultural Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. The remainder was administered through the U. S. Office of Education and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Federal Security Agency.

The five emergency funds listed in the summary tabulation which were allotted to the several States and Territories during the year were administered by the National Youth Administration, the U. S. Office of Education, the Federal Works Agency, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Emergency fund allotments.—As a part of the program of the National Youth Administration, the sum [10] of $2,019,856 was allotted to high schools and $3,809,523 to colleges and universities in the 48 States and the District of Columbia for the employment of needy students on the campuses of their respective institutions. Funds amounting to $59,287,856 were allotted through the U. S. Office of Education for work training in secondary schools and $12,707,771 in schools of college grade. Schools received $33,834,613 during the year through the U. S. Department of Agriculture for lunches for pupils. Allotments by fiscal years for assisting localities affected especially by war work activities are not available.

Percentage apportionments of funds from special sources.—By legal provisions, specified percentages of the receipts from national forests, from Federal mineral royalties, and from certain other sources are returned for schools and/or roads to the States wherein such revenues are produced. While the total of such apportionment is not comparatively great in any case, the amount paid to some States are of considerable significance with respect to educational support.

[10] Amount allotted in fiscal year 1943; no funds available for allotment in 1944.

Other Federal aids for education.—There are several funds provided for education purposes which are limited to a few States, or which are carried on as Nation-wide projects not subject to classification by States. They include such funds as those provided for Indian schools, for the United States Military and Naval academies, for State marine schools, and for the general expenses of the U. S. Office of Education.

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